In respect of NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Police Act was enacted in 1978.

(b) and (c) Government of Goa had referred the Goa Police Bill 1997 for Presidential assent which was withheld.

Emphasis on Hydro Power in New Power Policy

*4. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new power policy contemplates a shift in the emphasis from thermal to hydro power;

(b) whether the actual achievement of hydro power capacity addition was dismal being only 1,435 MW against a target of capacity addition of 2,585 MW during 2004-05; if so, what were the main reasons for the sluggish performance;

(c) since Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North East Region hold rich promise for hydro power; what special efforts were made to augment hydro power in these areas; and

(d) what special efforts were made and incentives offered to attract private sector investments in hydro-electric projects and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir. As stated in the National Electricity Policy maximum emphasis would be laid on the full development of the feasible hydro potential in the country. Even with full development of the feasible hydro potential in the country, coal would necessarily continue to remain the primary fuel for meeting future electricity demand.

(b) The hydro projects which slipped are *Dulhasti* H.E. Project of NHPC (390 MW) in J&K due to slow progress in execution of certain civil works and law and order problems; *Dhauliganga* H.E. Project of NHPC (280 MW) in Uttaranchal due to non completion of Transmission Line; *Tehri Stage-I* H.E. Project (3 Units-750 MW) of THDC in Uttaranchal due to an unfortunate mishap in Tunnel-T3 and *Pykara Ultimate* H.E. Project (150 MW) of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) in Tamil Nadu due to non-completion of Transmission line due to delay in forest clearance from state forest department for felling of trees.

The Dhauliganga H.E. Project and the Pykara Ultimate H.E. Project have however since been commissioned, while the process leading to commissioning of the Tehri State-I H.E. Project has started with the commencement of impounding of the reservoir on 29th October, 2005.

(c) In Punjab, two H.E. Stations namely Shahpurkandi (168 MW) and UBDC-III (75 MW) in the state have been identified for yielding benefits during 11th Plan and presently their Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) are under finalization by the Punjab Electricity Board.

The status of the development of the Hydro electric potential in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-East Region is given in the Statement-I. *(See* below)

The Government of India has taken many steps and measures to augment hydro power capacity in the country including Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and in the North Eastern Region.

(i) Under the 50,000 MW Hydro Initiative, Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 162 hydro-electric projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 47,930 MW spread over 16 states have been prepared. Out of these, 123 no. of projects aggregating to 41,701 MW are in the states of Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-East Region. Out of these 162 H.E. schemes in the first phase, 77 of the most attractive schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 33,951 MW have been taken up for detailed survey and investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Reports for eventual implementation. Out of these 77 schemes, 69 schemes aggregating to 31,516 MW are in the States of Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-East region state;

(ii) A Hydro Policy was announced by the Government in August, 1998 incorporating several steps and measures to facilitate accelerated development of hydro power. The Policy also encourage greater participation by private sector. The Hydro Policy lays emphasis on basin wise development of hydro potential, evolving a consensus on inter state issues, mitigation of geological risks, simplified procedure for transfer of concurrence, promoting joint venture arrangements etc.;

(Hi) A number of Hydro Power Corporations in the Central Sector and

Joint Ventures with State Governments have been created for development of hydro power;

(iv) The Government has also approved a Three-Stage Clearance procedure for expeditious execution of hydro electric projects in the Central Sector; and

(v) Regular review and coordination meetings are taken with the State Government at the level of Chief Secretary to rewiew the development of Hydro-electric potential in the states.

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Government to attract private sector investment are:

(i) Upto 100% FDI has been permitted on the automatic approval route in projects for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity;

(ii) The Government has issued tariff notification for hydro projects incorporating several incentives to private developers which broadly covers incentives for better availability of machines, for generation of energy over and above the design energy, compensation for hydrological risks, etc.;

(Hi) The Electricity Act, 2003 has come into force since 10th June, 2003. This Act permits direct commercial relationship between generating companies and consumers/electricity traders. The Act provides the generating companies the right to open access to the States and Central transmission network for wheeling electricity; and

(iv) Setting up of the Central Electricity Regulatory commission and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to fix tariff in an objective and transparent manner.

As a result of the above efforts and incentives offered to attact private sector investments in hydro-electric projects, the private sector participation in the development of hydro power is expected to increase in the Xlth Plan and beyond.

A per information available with CEA, at present, 14 hydro stations (above 25 MW capacity) with an aggregate installed capacity of 903 MW are in operation and another 5 hydro stations (above 3 MW capacity) with

aggregate installed capacity of 2322 MW are under construction in the country in the Private Sector. The list of hydro schemes (above 25 MW) presently offered by the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh to private sector for implementation, as per information available with CEA, is given in Statement-ll (See below).

In addition to the above, a large number of small, mini and micro hydel schemes of capacity below 25 MW each are being taken up by the State Government though private developers.

Statement-I

Status of H.E. Potential development in Punjab, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-East Region.

State	Potential assessed at 60% load factor (MW)	Potential developed at 60% load factor (MW)	%age under development	Potential under development (MW)	% age developed at 60% load
Punjab	922	679.50	73.70	0.00	0.00
Jammuand Kashmir	7487	515	6.88	533.27	7.12
Himachal Pradesh	11647	2545.57	21.86	965.48	8.29
Uttaranchal	9341	899.52	9.63	1258.33	13.47
Meghalaya	1070	121.67	11.37	23.58	2.20
Tripura	9	7.50	83.33	0.00	0.00
Manipur	1176	71.67	6.09	**42.50**	3.61
Assam	351	111.67	31.81	74.17	21.13
Nagaland	1040	81.83	7.87	0.00	0.00
Ar. Pradesh	26756	122.67	0.46	743.50	2.78
Mizoram	1455	0.00	0.00	30.83	2.12

Statement-//

*Hydro Electric Schemes offered by States in Private Sector**

SI.	Name of Project No.	Installed Capacity (MW)
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Karcham Wangtoo	1000
2.	Allain Duhangan	192
3.	Malana-ll	100
4.	Paudital Lassa	36
5.	Tangnu Romai	44
6.	Tidong-I	100
7.	Budhil	70
8.	Sorang	60
	TOTAL	1602
Uttaranchal		
1.	Badrinath (Alaknanda)	140
2.	Kalika Dantu	230
3.	Urthing Sobla	280
4.	Mapang Bogudia	200
5.	Boguidar Sarkaribhyol	170
6.	HonalTuni	42
	TOTAL	1062
Sikkim		
1.	SadaMangder	71
2.	Chujachen	99
3.	Bhasmey	32
4.	Rolep	36
5.	Chakhungchu	50

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
6.	Ralong	40
7.	Teesta-I	320
8.	Teesta-ll	330
9.	Teesta-lll	1200
10.	Teesta-VI	360
11.	Rangit-ll	60
12.	Rangit-IV	90
13.	Dikchu	105
14.	Rangyong	141
15.	Panan	200
16.	Rukel	33
17.	Lingza	120
18.	Rongnichu Storage	95 75
19.	Talem	
	TOTAL	3457
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Naying	1000
2.	Tato-ll	700
3.	Hirong	500
TOTAL		2200

* As per information available with CEA.

National Identity Cards

*5. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any time bound programme envisaged for issuing National Identity Cards to all citizens in the country;